

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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**BREACH BETWEEN KAISER  
AND THE CROWN PRINCE  
INTERESTS THE GERMANS**

Recent Illness of Emperor Called  
Special Attention to His  
Successor.

**RECKLESS YOUNG MAN**

His Athletic Tastes and Daring  
Often Cause Him to Risk His  
Life Foolishly.

**UNFILIAL PROCEEDING**

Lack of Intellectual Brilliance a  
Sad Disappointment to His  
Royal Father.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Germany's crown prince has been brought prominently into public notice through the recent illness of his father, the Kaiser, for when it became known that William II had been operated on for a growth in the throat, which might be cancerous, all the world began speculating seriously about the character of his successor. The Kaiser has now recovered, but his health is poor and he has small chance of reaching a ripe old age. There are many who are convinced that, in spite of official assurances to the contrary, the Kaiser carries within him the seeds of the terrible disease which killed his grandfather, father and mother.

The result is that the crown prince is being watched with an interest which nobody felt in him so long as his versatile father seemed young and healthy. The Kaiser has taken care that his eldest son, like all other men of the Hohenzollern family, should remain in the background. The Kaiser is an imperious man, extremely jealous of rivals for public interest in his own country, and the prince's various branches of the household of Hohenzollern have been made to feel this keenly. Consequently, when public chroniclers begin to sum up the knowledge of the German crown prince at their disposal they find that his youthful royal highness is, to use a sporting term, a very dark horse indeed. Considering his importance to the German Empire and to the world in general, it is surprising how little has been ascertained and published about the character, tastes, pursuits and passions of Crown Prince Frederick William, and disappointing that such details as have leaked out concerning his sayings and doings throw a somewhat unfavorable light on his august person.

**A DISAPPOINTED FATHER.**

The German crown prince is very tall—about six feet in his stockings—and of slender build, though extremely muscular. From his earliest boyhood he showed more aptitude for outdoor sports than for studious pursuits, and it is an open secret that the Kaiser is bitterly disappointed with his firstborn's intellectual development. The expression of the crown prince's face is now heavy, and if he were not the son of a monarch he would be regarded as rather a dull fellow.

The most careful and systematic educational training imaginable, conducted by expert instructors, has failed to supply the crown prince with a mental equipment equal to that of the average young man of Germany. The Kaiser feels this so keenly that he is known to wish that his second son, Prince Eitel, who is a brilliant, good-looking, brave and brainy, could succeed him on the throne instead of his eldest son, who is a weakling, a coward, a cowardly and a younger brother's mental qualities.

**PARADES AND PASTIMES.**

On the other hand, the crown prince excels in all sorts of pastimes in which strength and athletic training are of more account than mental powers. He is a wrestler, a jumper and a runner uncommonly well. He is an expert shot with both rifle and revolver, a fine rider, a keen swimmer, a rider, and all his time is devoted to the pursuit of these various sports. When he is not riding he is shooting, and when he is not shooting he is riding.

**PARADES AND PASTIMES.**

Combined with his physical prowess, athletic skill and sporting propensities, the crown prince possesses a certain harshness which has characterized many of the Hohenzollern men, as well as a stubbornness which causes him to insist on having his own way with unsurpassed obstinacy. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that the Kaiser and the crown prince have often come into sharp collision with one another, and that their personal relations often are extremely cool. The crown prince inhabits his own little residence at Potsdam, and father and son do not see more of one another than is necessary.

The breach between the Kaiser and the crown prince was widened by an act of folly committed by the crown prince on the day on which the operation on the Kaiser's throat took place. A short time previously the Kaiser had been riding with his eldest son to ride in any steppe chase, pointing out that he had not the right to risk his life in such foolhardy amusements. Before the operation on the Kaiser took place no one had the slightest knowledge of what was going to happen except the Emperor, the crown prince and the doctors.

On Sunday afternoon, when the Kaiser's life, and failing this, when the result of the operation was expected to reveal the presence of cancer in the Kaiser's throat, the son might have been expected to remain at home, but he did not. He was at the Kaiser's bedside, eager at any rate, to hear the doctor's verdict, if not to encourage the patient. The German crown prince, however, otherwise. Scarcely half an hour before the operation was performed he had his horse saddled and drove off to place twenty miles distant, where a club of cavalry officers were holding steeplechase races.

**TWICE IMPRISONED.**

Disregarding his father's wishes and commands, the crown prince rode in several races, winning prizes and earning the enthusiastic applause of the spectators by his reckless daring in spurring his horse over the obstacles at lightning speed. On returning home late at night, he did not trouble to ride himself to the imperial residence to see how the operation had turned out, but contented himself with sending a servant to inquire after the Kaiser's condition of health. This escapade resulted in the punishment of the crown prince, not for lack of filial feeling, which the Kaiser generously overlooked, but for his open defiance of the Emperor's orders. The Kaiser, in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the army, had previously prohibited from visiting theaters in which it is performed. Although fully aware of these facts, the crown prince had disobeyed the orders of his superior officers, and the crown prince was accordingly imprisoned in the Potsdam barracks for seventy-two hours.

This affair embittered the crown prince against his father, and soon afterward he committed another indiscreet act to avenge himself on the Kaiser. The sensation of the theatrical season in Berlin this winter has been the production of "Tatoo," a play revealing all the dark sides of military life in Germany. The play is regarded as seditious and dangerous by the German powers that be, and in many garisons towns the officers have been prohibited from visiting theaters in which it is performed. Although fully aware of these facts, the crown prince had disobeyed the orders of his superior officers, and the crown prince was accordingly imprisoned in the Potsdam barracks for seventy-two hours.

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**INDIANAPOLIS GIRL AT A  
PARIS HYPNOTIC CLINIC**

Florence Heywood Tells of a Visit  
to Dr. Berillon, a Nerve  
Specialist.

SUGGESTION IN MEDICINE

Hypnotism a Science in France—  
Experience of Patients—The  
Doctor's Methods.

Special Correspondence of the Journal.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Through the influence of French acquaintances we twice visited a hypnotic clinic of Doctor Berillon, one of the greatest nerve specialists of Paris. The word hypnotism, so bandied about in America that it has become almost a synonym for charlatanry, retains here in France its importance to the medical profession. There are regular conferences held in the Institute Psycho-Philologique, where the most learned physicians meet to compare experiences, whose president is the head of the ward for idiotic children at the Salpêtrière, France's great hospital for nerve diseases. There are clinics conducted by specialists, at which young doctors and nurses assist, and there is the Review of Hypnotism, which is more bulky than our Science Monthly, and which is now in its fifteenth year.

In our visit we were led through two large rooms, well equipped for scientific investigations, to a smaller room, dimly lighted, where the first sensation was one of revulsion, almost fear, such as is produced by reading "Rider Haggard's" works. On couches, in chairs, half reclining, half sitting, were more than a dozen people asleep. Each sat in a position scarcely normal. The eyes were closed, the hands were clasped, the head tilted back, the mouth slightly open, the arms, the erectness of the head that in the half-conscious state seemed ghastly. And the physical condition of the patients was such that, as the hypnotist, Dr. Berillon, said, "it was as if a white-haired woman past fifty, now a young man well dressed, had been put into a young girl's body."

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**KOREA THE REAL BONE  
OF CONTENTION BETWEEN  
RUSSIANS AND JAPANESE**

Review of the Dispute That Is  
Threatening the Peace of  
the Far East.

**JAPAN'S GREAT DESIRE**

Wishes to Secure Absolute Control  
of Korea for Alleged Self-  
fish Reasons.

**RUSSIA'S CRYING NEED**

Hermit Kingdom Is Necessary to  
Insure an Outlet from East-  
ern Siberia.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—What makes Japan covet Korea's possession at the cost of a war that threatens the proud position she obtained in the world by decades of arduous work and persistent endeavor? Why does Russia refuse to recognize Japan's suzerainty in Korea? Public opinion in Europe and America looks upon Korea as Japan's natural and logical prey, but as a matter of fact Russia has better reasons for keeping Japan out of Korea than Japan has for wishing to occupy the big island.

Having studied the situation on the spot during repeated visits in Manchuria, Japan and Korea in late years, my information on the subject is from first hand.

Up to the time of the late Chinese-Japanese war, neither of the powers cared a rap for Korea with its six millions of inhabitants and a territory half as large as the German Empire. That it was under Chinese suzerainty and a country of ultra-ancient semi-culture, undeveloped, lacking in industry, enterprise and wealth, was all we cared to know about the Land of the Morning Calm. We knew, too, that Japan was vastly interested in Korea and had several times made war upon her during the nineteenth century and before. We either did not know, or did not care, that Japan was working tooth and nail for the annexation, or virtual annexation, of Korea under the powers' very nose.

Let us now recall that Russia's more or less amicable relations with China began way back in the thirteenth century. When the great Venetian, Marco Polo, traversed the Chinese Empire from one end to the other, afterwards to report his discoveries before a European court, even then, Russia was already the czar of some of the Russias, a "minister resident" at the Chinese court, while Russian merchants traded freely with their pig-tailed colleagues. Relations between the two great empires continued six hundred years and more, China remaining on the defensive, Russia moving slowly but surely along on offensive lines.

THEIR POLICIES SIMILAR.

Even as Japan was trying all the time to force her dominion upon Korea, so Russia extended her sphere of influence in Eastern Asia by acquiring more and more territory in the Siberian wilderness and other parts, mostly at the expense of China.

In the 60's, again at the expense of China, Japan moved her frontier posts to and across the Amur. This is a giant waterway, navigable for many thousand miles and one of the chief natural thoroughfares of Eastern Siberia. Only one thing detracts from its value—pack ice chokes up its mouth during the winter months.

In the interest of her hinterland, Russia was, therefore, obliged to look for a harbor in a warmer, that is, a more southerly climate. Such a harbor the late Count Murawiew acquired from China by the aid of money and honeyed words, namely, Vladivostok, and not Vladivostok only, but the Manchurian hinterland. That hinterland, at its northern extremity, most touches Korea. Here, then, is the basis of conflict. Vladivostok has grown into a mighty commercial center, thanks, principally, to the efforts of German traders, and no less to the riches and the chances of success inherent in the locality.

When Russia wanted Eastern Siberia from China, she laid it open at the same time to the attacks of Japan, the material and strategic strength of which was advancing steadily. In view of this, Russia announced the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The Japanese, meanwhile, viewed the growth of Russian power on the Asiatic continent with increasing alarm and concluded to annex Korea, before the Bear laid the audacity to lay its paws upon the island. Result, the war of 1904; excuse, Korea must be saved from Chinese degradation.

Japan entered upon this war fully prepared and won, but in striving for prizes she over-reached herself. She did not ask for her legitimate prey, Korea, but, instead, demanded the peninsula of Liao-Tung.

Liao-Tung fronts Korea in the north and lies like a wedge between that country and the Japanese sea.

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**WILL LIVE IN ROME AND  
ATTEMPT TO SAVE MONEY**

Craig Biddle, Jr., and His Wife  
Will Try to Be Economical  
Abroad.

**SELL AMERICAN HOME**

ROME, Feb. 6.—It is reported that Craig Biddle and his wife will live here for several years, because expenses are less than in the United States. They have sold their princely mansion near Philadelphia, and will, it is stated, on the advice of their relatives, begin entrenching until their income is restored to what it was several years ago. Persons with \$10,000 a year income can make almost as good a social showing in Italy as can be done on \$20,000 in the United States. At least, this is the testimony of Americans who have lived in Italy several years.

**MR. CONRIED WINS HIS  
LAWSUIT IN GERMANY**

American Victorious Over Munich  
Writer Who Attacked Him on  
Account of "Parsifal."

**"ROBBERY OF THE GRAIL"**

MUNICH, Feb. 6.—The suit of Director Heinrich Conried, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, against Herr Conrad, a Munich writer, for an attack on the director as a result of his production of "Parsifal," was heard this week and it resulted in a victory for Mr. Conried.

Herr Conrad's article was entitled "The Robbery of the Grail." In the course of his examination before the court, justified his violent language as being the result of the "moral indignation" which seized him, as a German and as a Wagnerian, when he read the New York production.

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